NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

PRICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

THE DAIL Y MERALD, 2 courts per copy. If per control of the DAIL Y MERALD, 2 courts per copy. If per control of the DAIL Y MERALD, corry Raburday, at 6½ center per copy or 55 per concern, the European Edition of per copy or 55 per concern, the European Edition of the Control of the Control of Special Control of the Cont e communications. We do no return those rejected.

ALL LETTERS by mail for Subscriptions, or with Advertis ments, to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from the many remitted. o menty remitted.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and

IDVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-G ANT OF PALESTINE-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Uncle Par-

NIBLO'S, Broadway-Tue Exchantress NATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street-HARVEST HOME - DEVICE - ALPINE MAID.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-White's Serria Dees. Evening-Denkert's Troupe of Monkeys, Dogs and Goats.

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN-CONT'S COLOSSAL HIPPORONE.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ethiopian WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 446 Broad-way-ETRIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

SUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN

GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-PANORAMA BOF THE MIS-

New York, Menday, July 11, 1853.

The News.

We elsewhere publish further particulars of the disastrous effects of the storm which swept over this section of the country on Saturday evening. In ad dition to the terrible calamity at Haverstraw, of which a full account is furnished by our special reporter, we learn that a new four story brick building in process of completion in Brooklyn, was blown down a few minutes after the workmen had left the premises. The inside wall is reported to have been twelve inches thick, nevertheless little remains standing except the basement walls. The new cotton factory at Attleborough, Mass., worth, with its contents, between forty and fifty thousand dollars. was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The building is supposed to have been struck by lightning. As yet we have not heard that any damage was done by the storm yesterday. A despatch from Baltimore states that the wind, rain, and light ming there, during the afternoon, were very heavy.

The Atlantic, from Liverpool, arrived at this por early yesterday morning, putting us in possession of European journals and advices down to the twentyninth of June-four days later.

The proceedings of the English Parliament were uninteresting. Lord Lyndhurst, in his place in the ouse of Peers, made some very severe remarks upon the late Nesselrode manifesto, which he characterized as being " illogical in its conclusions." In the Commons. Mr. French alluded to the slave laws of South Carolina. The Income Tax bill had become law, and the people were being much amused with the grand military display at Chobh m.

France was perfectly tranquil, but the continuan of most unfavorable weather caused some apprehension to be felt regarding the yield of the present harvest.

There had been a ministerial crisis in Spain, and Her Majesty had appointed Senor Calderon de la Burca-at present Spanish Minister at Washingtonto the important office of Minister of Foreign Affairs Persia had been visited simultaneously by every

description of plague recorded in either ancient or modern history, beginning with locusts and running down to the cholera morbus.

The same political suspense, heretofore noticed prevailed at every court in Europe, regarding the final issue of the Eastern question. There was no doubt the Sultan had rejected, courteously but firmly the last and third ultimatum of the Czar: and the chief points of attention were whether the latter would pour his troops into Moldavia, and if he aid, whether active hostilities or further negotiations would be resorted to by the other great powers. The Paris journals incline to the opinion that will be still preserved, although they acknowledge that the Emperor Napoleon felt annoyed at the serious interruption resulting to general trade from the troubled aspect of affairs, and that he had very plainly inquired of his Northern brother

what his intentions were?" Full details are given of the latest news from Australia and China, which had been received in England, together with the last market quotations.

We publish in another column a letter, containing some additional particulars in relation to the Lady Suffork and the landing of her cargo of slaves at Cienfuegos, on the island of Cuba, some weeks ago-According to our correspondent's account of the affair, Santa Anna had some connection with it. He says that she cleared from Cuba under the Mexican flag, with no other papers than a certificate from the Mexican Consul at Havana, stating that she sailed with a temporary license under his seal and signature, bound to Laguna de Terminos, and that on her arrival she was to be nationalized as a Mexican ship, owned in Mexico by Dr. Jose Ruiz, a confidential friend of the President.

By way of New Orleans we have one or two additional items of news, brought from Havana by the Rlack Warrior. It is reported that a wealthy Frenchman, named Forcade, had been arrested on a charge of being extensively engaged in the slave traffic. Several petty Cuban officers had also been placed under arrest for similar reasons. Rumors were also current at Havana that the Chinese, or ecolies, on one of the interior plantations, had re volted, and that in the course of a fight an overseer

Gen. Pierce, we understand, will be received by the military at nine o'clock on Thursday morning See the account of the preparations for his reception in another column.

The funeral ceremonies of the Rev. Henry Chase late minister of the Mariners' Church, Roosevelt street, were performed yesterday afternoon at that edifice, in the presence of a large congregation.

Want of room compels us to refrain from referring particularly to the larger portion of the anusually interesting information with which this number of our paper is filled. The attention of the reader is however, directed to the lengthy accounts we give of the most extensive fairs, or exhibitions of industry, which have hitherto been held in different parts of the world. By way of variety, we also publish a description of the curious scenes outside the Crystal Palace up town. In addition, we insert letters from Albany relative to Saturday's legislative proceed ings, and the trial and conviction of Hendrickson. for the murder of his wife; the important decision of Judge Strong in the Supreme Court, granting a peremptory mandamus against the City Treasurer; Commercial, Political, and Miscellaneous News &c.

THE WAR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.-We understand that Mr. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, intends to start a daily paper at Ne vport-N. H., to be devoted to a criticism of the Presi dential appointments and policy; the neglect of the "Old Guard;" the annihilation of the Patriot, and the straightening out generally of matters down East. The paper is to be furnished for three months for twenty-five cents. It is to be called the Old Guard. Mr. Burke is at present in Washington, and the first cumber of the paper will be issued on his return to New-

The Mission of Mr. Soule to Spain-The Apntment of Mr. Calgeron as Spanish Min-

later of Foreign Affairs. The report brought over by the America. of the appointment of the Spanish Minister at Washington, Don Calderon de la Barca. as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid, is confirmed by the arrival of the Atlantic. We are gratified that it is so, for we recognise it as an omen of peace, and of the continuance of our triendly relations with Spain, without necessarily arresting the policy of "manifest des-

tiny. Mr. Calderon, most creditably to himself, and most advantageously to his governmen 6 has for many years occupied the post at Wr shington which he is now ealled upon to rel'inquish for the still more responsible position, of the Premier of her most Catholic Majesty. And doubtless, the thorough knowledge which he has acquired from his long and intimate official and social relations with the government, the institutions, and the people of the United States, constitutes the all-sufficient reason for his transfer to Madrid at this particular crisis. We also consider it conclusive of this fact, that any negotiations which may arise concerning the island of Cuba, are to be conducted at the Spanish capital under the eye of the Queen and her ministers and advisers.

In this view the mission of Mr. Soulé assumes the very highest degree of importance, as does also the question of his reception or rejection by the Spanish Cabinet. The appointment, however, of Mr. Calderon as the Spanish Secretary of State, we regard as settling this point, beyond all doubt, in favor of the most cordial and gracious reception of Mr. Soulé. The kindly relations, official and private, which have marked the intercourse between these two distinguished gentlemen since their first acquaintance with each other, and which have not been interrupted by the appointment of our new minister to Spain, are the basis of this conclusion. Independently, however, of these personal relations. we are disposed to maintain our original ground that Mr. Soulé is entitled to and will receive a cordial and generous reception at Madrid.

The Spanish papers have been engaged of late, in discussing the international relations between the United States and Spain. They affect, amongst other things, to have discerned "a remarkable change of policy" on the part of the States toward that power, and to have detected new and formidable dangers impending over the sovereignty of Cuba. Mr. Soulé, our newly appointed Envoy, is regarded as constituting an important element in these dangers. and the propriety of his official reception by their government is seriously considered. It is made a point by some of these journals, not only of solemn, but even of pational importance.

However flattering all this may be to Mr. Soulé, and however palpable the fact that such a result could scarcely have occurred in reference to an ordinary man, yet it is nevertheless plain that this belligerent agitation is altogether unofficial. It is, in fact, little else than a feeble echo of the free soil and whig fanaticism prevalent in this country. Points of national honor and etiquette are also raised and agitated. Mr. Soulé's career of life is gone over in considerable detail, and a Spanish Protectorate in Mexico is openly advocated. The gravamen of all these protestations against Mr. Soulé apears to be little more or less than this-He is supposed to be a fillibustero-he is supposed to covet the possession of Cuba for the United States-to have avowed as much in his speeches in the United States Senate, and to have even been complimented at a supper in Washington for these identical incendiry sentiments

This last charge, it must be admitted, is o a nature truly alarming! That a handful of gentlemen at a political supper should have gone so far as to utter and proclaim an admiration for sentiments of this class on the part of Mr. Soulé-this. we admit, is enough to all the consternation that has evidently taken possession of the throne of Spain. That such a foe, capable of purposes the most insidious and disastrous, should be admitted within the sacred boundaries of the realm -who, whilst the Ministry is pale, and the Queen herself speechless with apprehension-may make over the frontier with the island of Cuba in his port-folio: nay, who once admitted within the citadel of Catholic power, may, in the space perhaps of forty-eight hours, lay the entire Spanish empire in the dust-this is a madness not for one instant to be entertained. The wisest men in Spain foresee, and foresee plainly, that if he be once received, there is no remaining hope against these inevitable results. They plainly behold the irremediable end of the Spanish monarchy for ever. We admire this prophetic wisdom! We applaud these fears!

But jesting aside: it is not true (as the Spanish papers assert.) that Mr. Soulé has ever avewed himself to be a fillibustero. The allegation, from whatever quarter proceeding is a groundless and impudent falsehood. Neither his speeches nor his note have over declared him such, and it is altogether improbable that any one of the scribblers by whom he is thus assailed has ever perused his eloquent orations. If they had, they would have discovered not villany, not political larceny, not contempt for the common laws and common interests of nations, but, on the contrary, an elevated advocacy of those great canons of international law which constitute the safety of the strong as well as the safety of the weak. In his speech delivered in reply to Mr. Clark, so little understood, but so often and so bitterly denounced they would have discovered in his allusions to the Lopez expedition, sentiments like these :-Sir, I disapproved then, as I disapprove now, the reckless undertaking." &c.

In his speech, also, upon the "joint resolutions relating to Cuba," &c., his language is this: "Sir, I am against this government forming any scheme through which an attempt might be made to wrest Cuba from Spain, in violation of the strictest precepts of the law of nations." And, in short, whenever pains are taken to ascertain the real truth of the matter, one is brought to this simple but unanswerable conclusion-that there is not the least foundation for tergiversations so exagger-

ated and ridiculous. It is even assumed that the appointment of Mr. Soulé is aimed as a deliberate affront at Spain that this reception "involves not only a point of high importance, but also one of national honor," and that "Spain could not admit him without derogation to her power, to her traditional dignity, and to the most common sentiments of honor and decorum." Where ques tions of honor are involved, punctillo-even Spanish punctillo-is certainly deserving of admiration, but where honor is not concerned. Quixotism may be very properly sacrified to common sense. It is quite indricrons to imagine that governments care a fig for the indivi- upon this side of the Atlantic.

dual sentiments of ambaseadors. The well established rules of aplomatic intercourse provine abundant gear's against evils real or imaginary, from such a quarter. The letter of instructions furni hed by his government constitute the actua', character of a foreign envoy. He is a nullit g for all other purposes. Save in those cases where discretionary powers are confided to hir , he is as incapable of mischief as the pens.

ak and paper with which he writes. Even when invested with discretion, if he should present for discussion an exceptionable subject, a simple intimation that the question could not be entertained would dispose of it definitely, without more words. If a minister be duly accredited by his government and deport himself with decency, that is sufficient. It is utterly farcical to suppose that a ministry have so little to think about as to heed the ribaldry of writers, or to institute an inquisition into the antecedents of their diplomatic guests. If it were otherwise. the reception of a minister by any power would be almost radically impossible. It is a case, without precedent, that nations should scruple to receive a distinguished envoy, representing a friendly State, for no better reason than that his opinions and deportment at home should not have comported with their own caprices.

But it is contended that, under the international code, Spain, in common with all other governments, is empowered to reject an envoy without the assignment of any reason for it. This right is assumed to be an established and recognised usage, and one which has been enforced time and again by civilized nations. Our owa example is cited by way of precedent; and thus Spain is not only justified by the law, but by e practice, if she should think proper to put force against us this extraordinary prerogative. Not satisfied with demonstrating this point, both by argument and usage, much stress given to the law itself. Wheaton, a distinguished American jurist, is appealed to, and the doctrines as laid down by him are declared to be decisive. Having made out a clear case to their own satisfaction they go on to consider how far it is incumbent upon Spain to give Mr. Soulé a flat rejection, and send him home. Upon this point the oracles are divided. A word of argument on this whole propo-

In the first place, these papers know as little of international law as of the opinions and speeches of Mr. Soulé. There is no probability that they have perused a solitary paragraph of either. It is not true that nations have the right to reject ministers plenipotentiary without the rendition of a reason. Acts so arbitrary are unknown in diplomatic history. International law authorizes nothing of the sort. Neither the United States nor any other power has ever pretended to such a stretch of authority. Nor do the cases quoted from this practice of the United States lend the slightest support to such a view of the subject. In those cases the question decided was not a question of reception. Both ministers had been fully received, and had resided for a length of time near this government. They were simply dismissed, and for the excellent reason that they were deficient in good breeding. As to the language of Wheaton, the opinions assertions and arguments of the Spanish press are just as groundless as upon all the other points of their case. So far from sustaining them, however, he gives them as firm and flat a negation as could well be embodied either in the English or Castilian tongues. His words are these: "So, also, one court may absolutely retuse a particular individual as minister from another court, alleging the motives on which such refusal is grounded." Nor does he stand alone in this position. Merlin, Martens, Bynkershak: in fact, all the leading authorities, are positive upon the same side. Nor is any authority to the contrary anywhere to be found higher or heavier than a Spanish gazette. Contemplating the question, then, upon the plain ground where it is thus left it is manifes that this whole agitation is altogether unofficial and absurd. As to " the remarkable change of policy on the part of the States toward Spain." which is assumed to exist by the Spanish press, there is room for very little doubt that those most sapient periodicals take counsel rather of their fears than of their wits. Had one of them sought for an expression of the real policy of this government, in a proper spirit and in a proper place that policy might have been incontestibly ascertained, with a very slight expenditure of trouble. The inaugural address

of the President contains the following words:-Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if risdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not in the future essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite agression—we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and parific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world.

To add another line to the overwhelming reply afforded by this passage to the complaints in question, would be more than supererogation; and it may be safely asserted that this government did not appoint Mr. Soulé for anything like fillibustero proclivities, but because he was a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman.

The probability is, that the real objections to the opinions of Mr. Soulé are not to anything he has advanced which could have given honest umbrage to the court of Scain, or which could have excited a genuine warmth of feeling in that quarter. His real offence consists in the bold and threatening position he takes in reference to Great Britain-in his denunciations of her attempts to exercise an armed police over the American seas-of her attempts to instigate, it possible, a Protectorate in Mexico, or otherwise to embroil us with Spain; and in his loud appeals to the hereditary hatred universally felt in this country toward the habitual assumptions of that insolent power over the rights and liberties of our own people, in common with those of the whole civilized globe. Upon all these points, and upon the Mexican Protectorate itself, Spain is utterly indifferent and indolent. But England, on the contrary, (who wields a dictatorial dominion over even the opinions of her decrepit ally,) is only too keenly alive. If, then, there be any governmental influence at work, it is that of England, and not of Spain; of England, whose restless ambition and anxiety have aroused and kent in motion this fruitless agitation, and who would gladly accomplish the discomfiture of a statesman like Mr. Soulé, the blunt audacity of whose courage augurs so little for the success of English machinations

the matter even creditable, not a doubt can be rationally entertained of the reception of Mr. Soulé. Should he be rejected, however, a reason must be furnished for it-a rearon that would comport not only with the 'graditional dignity of Spain to give, but with, the untraditional dignity of the United Sta'ses to receive.

The Last Railroad Accident-Will the Legis

lature do J.nything? It is now well und'erstood that railway passengers take the rie of the drawbridges of the line being down when the train reaches them, Railway companies have discharged their duty when they have appointed a bridge tender and established a signal. The former may be not only unfit for so responsible a post-he may be negligent and careless; his duties may be far too onerous for one man to fulfil-these matters concern travellers not the company, and if they result in accidents and loss of life, it is most unreasonable to lay blame at the directors' door The signal may be invisible, or placed in so improper a position that it cannot be seen till it is too late to check the progress of the train; these are inconveniences for which the company is not responsible. Passengers paying their fare in a railroad, know what they have to expect. They have only themselves to blame, if in the middle of their journey the train is precipitated into a river or thrown from an em-

This principle-for the establishment of which we are indebted to the recent accidents at Norwalk and Wilmington-is a valuable addition to our compendium of railway law and usage. Every day adds some new doctrine to the budget; in course of time we may fairly expect that every contingency will be provided for, and precedents recorded for every possible emergency. When this consummation is reached. custom will have established a code of railway law on fundamental principles like the following :- 1. Railway companies are responsible for checked baggage, but not for life or limb. 2. No blame shall attach to the officers of a railroad in consequence of a collision accompanied by loss of life, if either of the trains was behind time. 3. No blame shall attach to engineers, conductors or agents, in consequence of trains being behind time. 4. No blame shall be attached to railway officials in consequence of accidents at drawbridges, if it can be shown that a bridge tender had been appointed and a signal established. 5. Railway companies are not responsible for the vigilance of bridge tenders, or the suitability of signals, 6. Conductors shall be at liberty to run as few cars as they please, irrespective of the number of passengers, and although the inadequacy of standing room inside may drive many of the latter to the platforms outside. 7. Passengers standing on the platforms are liable to punishment, and if an accident occurs may be fined for their imprudence. 8. No warning shall be given of the approach of a train, and pedestrians and vehicles shall be freely permitted to cross or proceed along the track; in case of any person being run over and killed, the railway companies shall be entitled to claim damages from the relatives of deceased.

Let no one hastily conclude that these rules are extravagant. Practically most of them are in force at the present moment. Remember the Norwalk massacre, and the more recent slaughier of the two unfortunate young men. Girvin and Titus, at Wilmington, Could rules 4 and 5 receive a more forcible illustration? Bear in mind the collision at Chicago, a few week since, by which sixteen human creatures were ruthlessly murdered. What was the defence of the company but the words of rule No. 2? Rules 6 and 7 are not strong enough for the Hudson River Railroad Company. On 2d July last, the 6 P. M. train left the city with several passengers more than it could accommodate. At Tarrytown, a few persons got out. The conductor immediately invited those who remained in the hindmost car to come forward. and unhitched the car. Every forward car was filled to overflowing and the passengers, including several ladies, thus unceremoniously disposed of, were forced to stand on the platforms from Tarrytown to Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. the conductor being deaf to all expostulation. He was bound, poor fellow, to " make his time," and the company were too eager to swell their dividends to provide engines enough for the traffic. Again. we hear constantly of people being killed, "by their own imprudence" while crossing or walking on the track. But is it not notorious that most of the railway tracks are used as footpaths in the country? Has any one ever heard of a railroad official giving the slightest hint to people walking on the track. of the danger they run? In other countries, railway companies are bound to fence in their tracks, and to exclude pedestriaus from the enclosure Here, there is not a fence post from one end of the line to the other. If the world were entirely inhabited by men of prudence and experience, such precautions would not be necessary; but the imprudent, the unwary, the foolish, the young, are as much exposed to the danger as their superiors in reason, and have a paramount claim to our protection. The public may depend upon it that Rule No. 8 is not far wide of the actual state of affairs.

It is with these facts before them that the New York Assembly, on Saturday, negatived Mr. Gilmore's motion to make the Railroad Accident bill the special order for to-day What explanation members are prepared to give of this vote, we are of course unable to say. The country now holds them responsible for less of life on railroads. Directors are anxiously watching their proceedings, and exulting in the prolongation of the present era of parsimony and recklesness. The appointment of additional and more efficient officers, the increase of precautions, and the outlay which is required to insure a moderate guarantee for safety on railroads, are all delayed until the decision of the Legislature is known. Some companies, we have reason to know, would cheerfully vote the required expenditure, if they were assured that the precautions which their experience dictates would coincide with the views of the Legislature, and that the money spent would not be rendered useless by the adoption of another scheme for insuring security. In truth, the reluctance of other companies to alter their present thrifty system is very short-sighted policy-a candle-end economy, which is ruinous in the end. An inadequate force of officials, and an insufficient supply of engines, cars and other railway appurtenances, may save a few dollars on the face of a balance sheet; but it really occasions a loss, which is the greater because it cannot be appreciated. The safety of travellers and the profit of companies are inseparable. If the public could be convinced at the present moment, that any particular railroad leading out of New York was so efficiently

In short, without something more to make | officered and managed that accidents were absolutely impossible on the line, the receipts would be doubled in a month.

The Legislature has yet two days before it. Two hours will do all that is required. Shall our last appeal be in vain?

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE-THE MATHER IMPEACHMENT CASE .- Both houses of our Legislature have agreed to adjourn sine die on Wednesday, at three o'clock in the afternoon. We suspect that the tax-paying people of this State are indebted for this gratifying resolution to the fact that the Crystal Palace is to be formally inaugurated on Thursday, that the President of the United States and a portion of his cabinet are to be present, and that our very industrious lawmakers at Albany desire also to see the show. But for this, we might have had the session prolonged in interminable gas and twaddle upon various questions, to

the end of the dog-days. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday till two o'clock-there is a chance, though a very slim one, for the central park, a better chance for the Railroad Accident bill, not much of a show for the Maine Liquor law, and a very slender prospect, indeed, for Mr. Taber's Catholic Church Property bill, upon which he has labored with a zeal worthy the most ardent neophyte of Loyola.

The all-absorbing question is the Mather impeachment case; and from the general indictment and the specimens against him which we published yesterday, it will be seen that his political enemies, whigs and barnburners, have made out, prima facie, a very serious case against him. According to the last vote of the Assembly on Saturday, however, the trial will not be proseented against him during the recess, the committee in behalf of the body having been refused. How the Assembly are to get round this impediment we shall probably learn be

tween this evening and Wednesday, for that

Mather is to be victimized by the whigs and

soft shells appears to be a foregone conclusion. Well, in any event, this extra session has done something, promised a good deal more, and has given occasion for a considerable waste of time, in both houses, in clamorous wrang lings and noisy debates, during the very of the late hot weather, to the great di of all concerned. We can only be thankful for that which we have received, and if we are to be surprised by an astonishing despatch of business between this time and the final adjournment, so much the better.

THE FAIRS OF THE WORLD .-- On the fifth and sixth pages will be found a history of the great fairs of the world, which we have no doubt will be read at this particular time with much interest and instruction. It will be seen from this, that the idea of great exhibitions, like that recently held in London, did not originate in England, but that France and other countries can lay equal claim to the honor. To England certainly- belongs the credit of realizing the idea, and carrying it out on a grander scale than had ever before been attempted. Her palace of glass was the first grand structure of the kind ever erected for the purpose, and she first proved how successfully so gigantic an undertaking could be carried into execution.

Great fairs have been held in different parts of Europe long before the Crystal Palace was ever thought of and were attended by perhaps as large a concourse of people; but none of them can compare with it in the number and variety of articles exhibited at that great museum of the industrial world. The fairs of France were entirely national, except those of Beaucaire and one or two other cities to which the manufactures of Belgium and other adjacent countries were admitted.

If we regard only the number of persons in attendance as the test by which the importance and character of a fair is to be judged, then all that have ever taken place in the world become insignificant in comparison with that which is held once in every twelve years at Hurdwar, in Hindostan. At this fair between one and two millions assemble, a large proportion of whom are pilgrims, who are led from the most remote parts of that country by their religious zeal and a desire to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges. Here we find the poor devotee mingling with the shrewd merchant-the one actuated by religious enthusiasm, and the other by a desire for gain. How different this from the great exhibitions of Europe, which, although attended by not more than one tenth or one twentieth part of the number, have been productive of incalculable benefits to the industrial classes! They show how much society is dependent upon them, and how indispensable is that labor which at one time was considered degrading and dishonorable. This is truly an age of progress in the industrial as well as in the political world; structures rivalling the most magnificent de scribed in tales of Eastern enchantment have been created for the display of the works of art and science, and prizes of greater intrinsic worth than those gained by the successful competitor for the favors of royalty have been awarded to the skilful mechanic. These exhibitions are full of a glorious promise for the future; they foretell that good time coming when men will be found contending only in the peaceful walks of industry, and all nations will be joined in one great brotherhood.

THE PASSAGE OF THE STRAMER ARABIA -The fellowing extracted from the Lychool Courier of the 29th of June makes the last pusuage of the Conard steamer Arabia somewhat lorger than was at first reported:-

somewhat longer than was at first reported:—
The Arabin has on this constion, achieved the fastest passage ever made across the Atlantic. She sailed from New York at 12:35 P. M. on the 15th, and at 2:10 P. M. passed had yillook. To noon on the 15th with a southerly wind, she ran 2:20 miles. She experienced tresh southerly wind, she ran 2:20 miles. She experienced tresh southerly wind, she ran 2:20 miles. She experienced tresh southerly wind, she ran 2:20 miles. She experienced tresh southerly wind, she ran 2:20 miles, 15th, 25th, 15th, 35th, 25th, 35th, 25th, 35th, 35th, 35th, 15th, 35th, 15th, 35th, 35th ints allowing thirty five minutes after 12 as the time

of starting makes the passage 9 days, 17 hours and 7 minutes, mean time, or therty seven minutes longer tha previously given. Her passage will now compare as for lows with the Arctic's, the best previously male:-

Difference in favor of the Arabia 0 Fight minutes difference in running three millions !

FOREIGN CONSUL,-Jean Zale of has been recognized by the President as Consul of the Swiss Confederation, for the States of Kentucky, Obio, and ladrana to reside at

THE OPERA AT CAPTER GARDING - This is the fact night of the opera at Castle Garden. "Looks di Laumermoor " will be presented to morrow. Salvi, and Bediali, under the end of Max Maretrek. The price, of tickets he fared at one dollar to any part of the

THE THEATRES.—The estertalements provided for this evening, at the various places of amusement, are of a very attractive character. We refer our readers to the advertising columns.

STATE CONVENTION .- The Whig State Convention of Minskaippi in to assemble to day at Jackson,

'Change was thinly attended on Saturday, and tr tions in most descriptions of produce were moderate. Only about three hundred bales of cotton were sold, without change in prices.

The Common Council baving made flie accamvision for the reception of the President, the move-ment previously referred to on the part of the merchants was superseded. There was a request or memo-rial, however circulating on 'Change, addressed, we believe, to the Chamber of Commerce, desiring it to call a meeting for the purpose of devising means for manifestbehalf of the merchants of the ear. The paper was signed by several highly respectable merchants of both political

The proposition of the city postmaster to station a per on at the wharves of the European steamers, in order that he may receive letters up to the last moment prior to their departure, and charge double postage for so doing, was condemaced. It was deubted whether there was legal authority for collecting double postage. That the opable mement would be a boon, no one doubted. This they already partially enjoyed through the private foreign letter offices of the city, the agents of which bired carriages to drive for the steamers, with letter bags containing prepaid letters deposited an hour or more after the mails had closed at the city post office. In these cases, all that the private letter agents charged was one cent per letter, or twenty five cents, mateau of twenty four, for England Mr. Fowler proposed to leave parties to drive a mile or two to the Collins steamers, or cross the North river to reach the Conard steamers, and then charge them forty eight cents for the privilege of sending letters, which they could at present do, through private foreign letter offices, for twenty-five cents. When Judge Morris was city Postmaster he either placed a post office clerk on the deck of a steamer, or vent in person, and performed the duty of receiving and mailing letters until the boat was rearly ready to shove off, and that without any additional charge whatever. Would it be too much trouble to detail a clerk from the post office, after the closing of the foreign mails to receive pre-paid letters at the s nd forward them, and that without additional charge ents extra (if legal) per letter, be sufficient?

The half chipper ship Lidy Franklin was sold on Satursy en terms not made public. She was about one year old, was of 461 tons burthen, and had made a trip to

Marine Affairs.

SPLENDID TRIP. - The clipper ship Warner, Capt. Ripley, has made an extraordinary passage from Valparaiso. She left that port on the 2d of May, at 5 P. M., and arrived here on Saturday morning, having thus made the passage in 67 days. From lat, 36 S. to port was accomished in 27 days, a rate of sailing that is but seldom ailed. We believe this is the shortest passage ever nade from Valparaiso.

NOVEL LAUNCH .- Messrs. J. M. & C. L. Bayles will launch at 2 o'clock to merrow, at Port Jefferson, Long Island, the schooner Elliptic, called after her shape, which s of a complete elliptic form. The design has been patented by Mr James K. Howe. Her owners say she will sail faster, carry more cargo, and cost less than any ves sel of her size. She is 120 tons burthen. Her dim are:- Length of keel, 62 feet; on deck, 80 feet; beam, 20 feet; depth of hold, 814 feet.

Also at the same place, on Wednesday next, by Messrel. Hawkins & Darling, a fine schooner of 250 tons, named the R. H. Wilson. Though intended for the coasting trade, she will compare favorably with anything of her class in durability of material, strength of construction or beauty of model; and it is expected she will, in point of speed, too, give a good account of herself. She will be nanded by Capt. Daniel Hulse, and is owned by him and the merchants and mechanics of that piace.

Funeral Ceremoni es of the Rev Henry Chase These ceremonies were performed yesterday afternoon, at the Mariners' Church, Roosevelt street, in the presence of at least two thousand people.

At a few minutes past three o'clock, the undertakers entered the chapel, bearing the metallic coffin containing the corpse of the much lamented pastor, and deposited it upon two stools, in front of the pulpit. The coffin bears the following inscription :-

> Rev HENRY CHASE Died July 8th, 1853, ACED 62 YEARS AND 10 MONTHS

Shortly afterwards, the wife of the deceased, accompanied by several members of the family, entered thurch, and occupied a pew expressly appropriated for

The Rev. Mr. Spauding then came forward and said :-We have assembled, dear friends, this afternoon, to hear preaching, not from the lips which so eloquently uttered truths from this pulpit one week ago to day, from the text, "I would not always live;" but yet from the same lips, we have met to hear preaching to day, for though before we commence the exercises, that every one of the congregation will have an opportunity, after these exercises have closed, of looking upon the face of that beloved brother once more. The congregation then sung the 620th hymn :-

"Hear what the voice of Heaven preclaims For all the pions desd; Sweet is the savor of their names, And soft their sleeping bed."

For all the phous dead;
Sweet is the savor of their names,
And soft their sleeping bed."

The Rev Mr Whaten then said: Mine eye affectethmine heart. What means this gathering to day—this pulpit covered with mourning—this circle of bereaved triends? Why is this church so thronged? The beloved pasior stood here last Saboath, and he sho has stood here for nearly thirty years, a champion upon the walls of Zon, and who preached his last sermon last Sanday, from these words: "I would not always live," has delivered his last message and is wrapped now in his winding sheet, and is shout to be gathered to his fathers. We have come together this afternoon, not so much to weep and mourt, as to rejoice that another Christian solder has tought his last battle, and is undoubtedly victor over the last enemy, and gone to join the multitude that John saw before the throne. Another mariner has finished his last voyage, and entered in triumph into eternity. Another Christian sufferer has rhed his last tear and suffered his last targ. Henry Chase is dead; and yet he lives. He lives in the memory of thousands who rise up to call him blessed, not only in the cucle of his beneaved friends, wrapt in the habiliments of mourning that only express a desper yield within, but his name and memory are embalmed in the affections of thousands. He lives in the heart of the church. He lives in the church of the reamen; and all over this wide world, in whatever part you may go, there are those who knew and loved Henry Chase, and a tear will trickle down the cheek of many a hardy son of the ocean when be learned that he has fallen at his post, that that cloquent voice will be heard no more that that beautiful counterest ce, lighted up with that smile so peculiar, will be seen no more. But their departed friend lives in an upper, a better, and a brighter world, and he has gone where immortality oversweeps all time, all tears, all pain and all death, and inunders in his care like the eternal anthem—"Thou livest for ser." Henry Chase, no doubt, last is, bediscentioned his name among the traveiling preachers. His bistory, however, is well known, and I need not ener farther into it. The Rev. gentleman concluded by bearing testimony to the purity of character and the intelligence of decessed.

The Rev. Dr. Matthews then delivered an address and

pronounced a benediction.

The cover was then lifted from the coffin, so as to expose the face of the decreased, and the congregation filed by in order, each, in turn, stopping for an instant to gaze

upon the corpse
The coffin will remain in the Mariners' Church until this
morning, when it will be forwarded, for interment, to
Mindlerown, Connecticut.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

Imposition on the Lighth Avenue Railroad—A large number of passengers on the Eighth Avenue Railroad are at present subject to a great deal of annoyance and imposition by mistaking the cars which run through the large treet to Broadway for those which turn down west Broadway. When a passenger gets into me of the former—which are precisely like the latter, except having a shall sign on the top with the word Broadway? upon the aid dinds he is not being taken to the part of the city lee wishes to go, he is told he can get into one of the other cars, but after accommodating himself as directed, he finds that he has either to pay his fare again for riding three blocks in the same company's cars, or be ruthlessed thrust out. We have seen the car stopped, and ladden peremporily ordered to leave it under the above circumstances, when within one block of the stopping place. Numerous instances of this kind occurred

ping place. Numerous instances of this kind occurred yesterday. This is a calpable imposition upon the public, and some provision should be made to obviate it. First in First thind Cress —About half-past one o'cleck, on Sunday morning, a nice broke out in a corprast shop situated in Fifty third street, between Fifth and